

for Roanoke  
JUL 23 2010

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ROANOKE DIVISION

JERRY DEAN ROBINSON, ) Civil Action No. 7:10-cv-00265  
Plaintiff, )  
)  
v. )  
NRVRJ MEDICAL DEPT., et al., )  
Defendants. )  
By: Hon. Jackson L. Kiser  
Senior United States District Judge

Jerry Deal Robinson, a Virginia inmate proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights complaint, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 with jurisdiction vested in 28 U.S.C. § 1333. Plaintiff names as defendants the Medical Department at the New River Valley Regional Jail (“Jail”) and the Jail’s supervisory nurse, Betty Akers. This matter is presently before me for screening, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. After reviewing plaintiff’s submissions, I dismiss the complaint without prejudice for failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Plaintiff complains that he had not yet seen a doctor between his arrival at the Jail in May 2010 and the time he filed the complaint in June 2010. Plaintiff also alleges that he “was denied medical treatment and my medication after [he] was administered the medicine . . . upon incarceration.” (Compl. 2.) Plaintiff requests as relief compensation for alleged pain and suffering for the days he was allegedly denied medical attention.

I must dismiss any action or claim filed by an inmate if I determine that the action or claim is frivolous or fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2), 1915A(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). The first standard includes claims based upon “an indisputably meritless legal theory,” “claims of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist,” or claims where the “factual contentions are clearly baseless.” Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989). The second standard is the familiar standard for a motion to

dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), accepting the plaintiff's factual allegations as true. A complaint needs "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief" and sufficient "[f]actual allegations . . . to raise a right to relief above the speculative level . . ." Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (internal quotation marks omitted). A plaintiff's basis for relief "requires more than labels and conclusions . . ." Id. Therefore, the plaintiff must "allege facts sufficient to state all the elements of [the] claim." Bass v. E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., 324 F.3d 761, 765 (4th Cir. 2003).

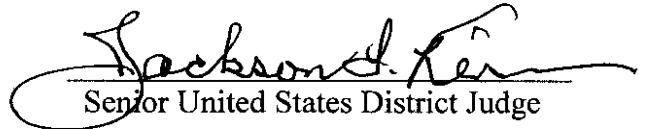
However, determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief is "a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, \_\_ U.S. \_\_, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 (May 18, 2009). Thus, a court screening a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) can identify pleadings that are not entitled to an assumption of truth because they consist of no more than labels and conclusions. Id. Although I liberally construe pro se complaints, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972), I do not act as the inmate's advocate, sua sponte developing statutory and constitutional claims the inmate failed to clearly raise on the face of his complaint. See Brock v. Carroll, 107 F.3d 241, 243 (4th Cir. 1997) (Luttig, J., concurring); Beaudett v. City of Hampton, 775 F.2d 1274, 1278 (4th Cir. 1985). See also Gordon v. Leeke, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir. 1978) (recognizing that district courts are not expected to assume the role of advocate for the pro se plaintiff).

To state a claim under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege "the violation of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and must show that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under color of state law." West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

A plaintiff must show that a defendant acted with deliberate indifference to a serious medical need in order to state a claim under the Eighth Amendment for ineffective medical assistance. Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). However, plaintiff's complaint is completely devoid of any facts from which I could find plaintiff is entitled to any relief beyond a speculative level. Plaintiff relies instead on conclusions of a denial of medical treatment for the first four weeks he was at the Jail. Moreover, a medical department is not a proper "person" for § 1983, and plaintiff fails to describe any personal fault of defendant Akers. Accordingly, plaintiff fails to state a claim, and his complaint is dismissed without prejudice, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1). Plaintiff may refile the complaint as a new and separate action at the time of his choosing.

The Clerk is directed to send copies of this memorandum opinion and the accompanying order to the plaintiff.

ENTER: This 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2010.



Jackson L. Fifer  
Senior United States District Judge